UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23402
10 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE

Report by the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991 by which the Council, inter alia, decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed on the implementation of that resolution.

2. As the members of the Security Council will be aware, the results of the latest round of negotiations between the two parties in New York were announced in the "Act of New York", which was signed at midnight on 31 December 1991 and whose text is attached as an annex to the present report. That document recorded that the two parties had concluded a number of further agreements which, following a final round of negotiations on two outstanding issues, would be signed in Mexico City on 16 January 1992.

3. The agreements reached include two in particular which, subject to the Council's approval, will require an immediate and substantial increase in ONUSAL's strength if it is to assume the verification and monitoring functions desired of it by the two parties. These are the agreement on the cessation of the armed confrontation, in which it is envisaged that ONUSAL will verify all aspects of the cease-fire and the separation of forces, and the agreement on the National Civil Police, which envisages that ONUSAL will monitor the maintenance of public order during the transitional period while the new National Civil Police is set up. The purpose of the present report is to convey to the Security Council my recommendations on how ONUSAL should undertake these functions and on the consequent changes that will be required in its organization and strength.

I. VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS ARISING FROM THE AGREEMENT ON THE CESSATION OF THE ARMED CONFRONTATION

4. The Agreement provides that the process of ending the armed confrontation will begin on 1 February 1992 (D-day) and will be completed by 31 October 1992. During the period between the signature of the Agreement on 16 January 1992 and D-day the parties will observe an informal cease-fire. The cease-fire will formally enter into force on D-day. Any alleged violation of it will be investigated by ONUSAL. A separation of forces will be carried out in two stages, the first ending on D+5 day (6 February 1992) and the second on D+30 day (2 March 1992), with the armed force of El Salvador (FAES) redeploying progressively to the positions it would maintain in normal peace-time deployment and the FMLN forces concentrating progressively in agreed "designated locations" in the areas of conflict. During the period of the informal cease-fire (16 January-31 January 1992), the Chief Military Observer of ONUSAL, in consultation with the two sides, will have defined precisely the designated locations for FMLN forces and worked out phased programmes for the movements of both sides' forces to those locations. These movements will be supervised by ONUSAL. As soon as possible after signature of the Agreement, the two sides will have conveyed to the Chief Military Observer of ONUSAL detailed information about the strength and armament of their forces. ONUSAL will verify that all declared personnel and equipment are brought to the agreed locations. The Agreement specifies the purposes for which personnel may leave the agreed locations in coordination with, and sometimes accompanied by, ONUSAL. ONUSAL is also given certain responsibilities in relation to alleged violations of the cease-fire committed by clandestine forces to non-combat flights by military aircraft and to a possible decision by the President of the Republic to exercise his constitutional right to use FAES exceptionally to help to deal with a public order crisis.

II. REQUIREMENTS ARISING FROM THE AGREEMENT ON THE NATIONAL CIVIL POLICE

5. As part of the overall agreement to establish peace in El Salvador, two of the existing security bodies will be disbanded early in the process and the third will be phased out over a longer period. These measures will be implemented simultaneously with the organization of a new National Civil Police, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, with close international cooperation and supervision, coordinated by the United Nations.

6. In order to facilitate the difficult transition phase following the cease-fire and to generate confidence among all sectors of the population, the United Nations is expected to play a role that entails more than mere verification, and which includes the monitoring of the maintenance of public order, in particular the monitoring of operations and conduct of the existing National Police until the new National Civil Police is deployed throughout the country, which is to be done progressively. The concept for such monitoring is drawn from recent United Nations experience. Its objective is to permit

the Salvadorian people to feel sufficiently secure during the delicate phase of transition from armed confrontation to national reconciliation, while the new National Civil Police, which is to be created, with the agreement of the two sides, to meet the country's requirements in the new era, is formed, trained and commissioned into service.

7. The United Nations police monitors will work closely with the Salvadorian police, monitoring their activities in order to ensure that they are conducted with professionalism, objectivity and impartiality. The police contingent of ONUSAL would deploy monitors at all levels of the present National Police. In particular, ONUSAL police monitors would establish their presence at the National Police central and regional headquarters and other decision-making and operational levels. Such presence would extend to as many fixed National Police installations as considered necessary, in both urban and rural areas. ONUSAL police monitors would also be deployed in areas where a special regime will prevail under the terms of the transitional provisions of the agreement on the creation of the National Civil Police. Mobile monitoring also would be a major activity, both by accompanying police patrols and monitoring their activities by random checks. The aim of United Nations monitoring will be to deter intimidation, reprisals or other violations of the civil rights of all sectors of the population, as well as to promote the impartial and non-discriminatory enforcement of laws and regulations in a manner that will encourage and promote national reconciliation. As the strength of the National Police is progressively reduced in accordance with a timetable to be established, the number of ONUSAL police monitors also would be reduced.

III. CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION AND STRENGTH OF ONUSAL

8. It will be recalled that in its first phase of operation ONUSAL's verification responsibilities have related to implementation by the parties of the Agreement on Human Rights 1/ which they signed at San José on 26 July 1990. This task is carried out by a Human Rights Division which has been established in ONUSAL. If the Security Council agrees that ONUSAL's strength should be increased to permit it to fulfil the new verification requirements described above, it will be necessary to establish two additional divisions, a Military Division and a Police Division. Like the Human Rights Division, these new divisions would be under the overall control of the Chief of Mission, Mr. Iqbal Riza.

9. The Military Division would be commanded by an officer in the rank of Brigadier-General, who would be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the parties and with the consent of the Security Council. The military observers would be contributed by Member States, at the request of the Secretary-General, who will consult the parties and obtain the Security Council's approval. The core strength of the Military Division, which will be required until the cessation of the armed confrontation is completed by 31 October 1992, will be 244 military observers. In addition it will be necessary to deploy an additional 128 military observers to enable ONUSAL to carry out the extensive responsibilities entrusted to it during the 30-day

period when the separation of forces will be implemented. The headquarters of the Military Division will be in San Salvador and it will have four regional offices, which will be colocated with the existing regional offices established by the Human Rights Division.

10. I intend to meet as much as possible of the personnel requirements of ONUSAL's Military Division by transferring to that mission officers currently serving with the United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA), with the concurrence of the contributing Governments concerned. Aircraft, vehicles and other equipment will similarly be transferred. In pursuance of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 719 (1991), I shall shortly convey to the Council my recommendation that, with the end of the armed conflict in El Salvador now in sight, the mandate of ONUCA should be terminated. I have already informed the Governments of the five countries in which ONUCA is deployed that this is my intention.

11. The Police Division would be commanded by an officer of rank equivalent to Brigadier-General, who also would be appointed by the Secretary-General. The police monitors also would be contributed by Member States, at the request of the Secretary-General. The preliminary estimate for the core strength of the Police Division until 31 December 1992 is 631 observers, to be deployed in all departments of El Salvador. It is hoped that this estimate would be adequate to implement ONUSAL's police monitoring functions effectively. Again, should it transpire that additional monitors become indispensable, the Council's authority would be requested.

12. The headquarters of the Police Division would be in San Salvador. It would have four regional offices, colocated with the existing ONUSAL regional offices, with suboffices being established to correspond to National Police deployment. The Police Division would work in close coordination with the Human Rights Division, which also is concerned with the functioning of the Salvadorian public security forces in relation to the human rights of the population.

13. The intention would be to reduce the strength of the Police Division after 1 January 1993 in concordance with the phasing out of the National Police. More precise proposals would be submitted to the Council towards the end of 1992.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

14. The present report is being presented to the Security Council in advance of signature of the agreements, which will give rise to the additional responsibilities for ONUSAL described above. I am confident that the remaining issues i the negotiation (a timetable for implementation of all the agreements and modalities for the ending of the military structure of FMLN and the reintegration of its members, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, institutional and political life of the country) will rapidly be

agreed and that signature of all the agreements will take place on 16 January 1992, as scheduled. In these circumstances, I hope that the Security Council will be ready to adopt, in advance of signature, the decisions that will be necessary to permit a very rapid enlargement of ONUSAL so that it will be in a position to fulfil its new responsibilities as soon as the cessation of the armed confrontation begins on 1 February 1992.

15. The agreed modalities for the ending of the military structure of the FMLN and the reintegration of its members, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, institutional and political life of the country will give rise to some further verification tasks for ONUSAL but these can be performed with the increased strength recommended in this report. If verification of other agreements which are to be signed in Mexico City should give rise to requirements beyond the capacity of the personnel levels recommended in this report, I shall revert to the Council.

16. The recommendation for the rapid enlargement of ONUSAL refers to the urgent operational needs prompted by the agreement to cease fire on 1 February 1992. However, the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990, which lays down the framework for the process which is to lead to the end of the armed conflict in El Salvador, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, provides for the verification of all agreements by the United Nations. This was approved by the Security Council in its resolution 693 (1991). The agreements which are to be signed on 16 January 1992, together with those already signed by the parties, cover a very wide agenda and involve considerable demands upon the Organization. I hope soon to put before the Council any further needs that arise out of these demands and that might entail consequences in terms of resources going beyond those currently in existence.

17. The Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990 specifically provided in paragraph 5 for the Secretary-General to maintain, at his discretion, confidential contacts with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or groups thereof that can contribute to the success of the process through their advice and support. Throughout the negotiating stage of the process, my predecessor and his Personal Representative have, within this framework, regularly consulted with a number of Governments that have lent assistance through their own channels of communication with the parties, as well as helping financially and logistically. My predecessor has had occasion to express his appreciation for this assistance. I wish to reiterate it on the Organization's behalf. Among these States it is appropriate to single out the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which have come informally to be known as the "friends of the Secretary General".

18. The responsibilities as entrusted to me under the aforementioned agreement, and those of the United Nations pursuant to subsequent agreements, continue well beyond the negotiating phase which is now drawing to an end. The period to come, combining implementation of agreements under United Nations verification and national reconciliation as well as reconstruction, will require a large and sustained effort on the part of the Salvadorian Government and people and the strong support of the international community.

Clearly the central role in promoting the implementation of agreements falls upon the Security Council, which has expressed support for peace efforts in Central America and specifically in El Salvador on a number of occasions.

19. Using the discretionary faculties entrusted to me by the parties to the Geneva Agreement, I fully intend to continue to call upon Governments of member States for assistance in the period to come. I will in particular continue to rely on Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, whose Governments have reiterated to me their willingness to continue playing a support role which I consider to be essential both to buttress me in the exercise of my responsibilities as described above, as well as in coming reconstruction endeavours. I will also be approaching other States and groups of States, both within and outside the region, towards this same end. I intend in the coming days and weeks to continue to explore with the parties and with others ways and means to ensure a follow-up in the coming stages of the Salvadorian process whose goals, as stated in the Geneva Agreement, were not only to bring an end to the armed conflict, but also to promote respect for human rights, democracy and the reunification of the Salvadorian people.

20. In conclusion, I recommend that the Security Council now take the decision to enlarge ONUSAL's mandate and increase its strength as proposed in this report. I shall, as always, ensure that these additional tasks are carried out as economically as possible. It is my intention to summit a further report to the Council in mid October 1992 with my recommendations concerning ONUSAL's continuing operations and strength in the period following the end of that month.

Notes

1/ S/21541.

Annex

ACT OF NEW YORK

[Original: Spanish]

The Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) hereby declare that they have reached definitive agreements which, combined with those previously signed at San José, Mexico City and New York, complete the negotiations on all substantive items of the Caracas Agenda and the New York "Compressed Negotiations". Their implementation will put a final end to the Salvadorian armed conflict.

An agreement has also been reached on all technical and military aspects relating to the separation of the warring parties and the cessation of the armed conflict, which includes the end of the military structure of the FMLN and the reintegration of its members, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, political and institutional life of the country.

The parties have also agreed that the cessation of the armed conflict shall take effect formally on 1 February 1992 and shall conclude on 31 October 1992.

A further meeting between the parties has been scheduled for 5 January 1992 to negotiate the timetable for implementing the agreements and the procedure for ending the military structure of FMLN and reintegrating its members, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, political and institutional life of the country.

Such negotiations must be successfully concluded by 10 January 1992 at the latest. Otherwise, the parties undertake to accept, by 14 January 1992 at the latest, a formula for resolving outstanding issues to be proposed to them by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Final Peace Agreements will be signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992.

The parties undertake to preserve the atmosphere necessary for maintaining and expanding the unilateral decisions which they have taken in order to avoid all military activity.

New York, 31 December 1991

Representing the Government of El Salvador:

(Signed) Dr. Oscar Santamaría

(Signed) Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas

(Signed) Dr. David Escobar Galindo

(Signed) Colonel Juan Martinez Varela

(Signed) Dr. Abelardo Torres

(Signed) Dr. Rafael Hernán Contreras

Representing the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional:

(Signed) Commander Schafik Handal

(Signed) Commander Francisco Jovel

(Signed) Commander Salvador Sánchez Corén

(Signed) Colonel Eduardo Sancho

(Signed) Commander Joaquín Villalobos

(Signed) Alvaro de Soto
Representative of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23402/Add.1
13 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE

Report by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. In paragraph 3 of my report to the Security Council (S/23402) I indicated the need for an immediate and substantial increase in the strength of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) if it were to assume the verification and monitoring functions desired of it by the two parties. In this regard, I have put forward to the Security Council my recommendations on how ONUSAL should undertake these functions and on the consequent changes that will be required in its organization and strength.

2. As stated in paragraphs 8 through 11 of the report, in order to fulfil the new verification requirements as proposed, it would be necessary for ONUSAL to establish two additional divisions, a Military Division and a Police Division. The core strength of the Military Division, consisting of 244 observers, will be required until the cessation of the armed confrontation, that is, through 31 October 1992. Moreover, it will be necessary to deploy an additional 128 Military Observers to enable ONUSAL to carry out the extensive responsibilities entrusted to it during the 30-day period when the separation of forces will be implemented. In order to implement ONUSAL's police monitoring functions effectively, the Police Division will require 631 police observers, to be deployed in all departments of El Salvador. In addition 95 civilian staff would be required to provide administrative, transport, communication and procurement support to ONUSAL. There would also be additional requirements for premises/accommodation, transport and air operations, communication and miscellaneous equipment, supplies and services.

3. Should the Security Council decide to expand the mandate of ONUSAL on the basis of the recommendation set out in my report of 10 January 1992 (S/23402), it is estimated that the cost of ONUSAL would be approximately $58.9 million, as shown in the annex. This amount includes the requirements of the present ONUSAL mandate, covering the verification of compliance on human rights for 10 months through 31 October 1992 and the estimated requirements for the expansion for the phased separation of forces beginning in February 1992.

4. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to expand ONUSAL's mandate, that the cost relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States be credited to the ONUSAL Special Account.

Annex

Cost estimates by main expenditure groups

(in thousands of United States dollars)

Serial		(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Military and police observers			
	(a) Military observers, including travel to mission area	300.0	5 570.0	5 870.0
	(b) Police observers, including travel to mission area	1 010.0	11 580.0	12 590.0
	(c) Death and disability	0.0	750.0	750.0
2.	Civilian personnel, including travel to mission area	11 750.0	3 760.0	15 510.0
3.	Premises, construction and maintenance	520.0	2 990.0	3 510.0
4.	Vehicle operations	440.0	6 150.0	6 590.0
5.	Aircraft operations	0.0	7 250.0	7 250.0
6.	Communications	230.0	3 300.0	3 530.0
7.	Miscellaneous equipment	50.0	980.0	1 030.0
8.	Miscellaneous supplies, services, freight and support costs	1 160.0	1 150.0	2 310.0
	Totals	15 460.0	43 480.0	58 940.0

(1) Projected requirements for ONUSAL, prior to expansion, for 10 months from 1 January to 31 October 1992.

(2) Estimated requirements for the expanded ONUSAL operations, from approximately mid-January to 31 October 1992.

(3) Combined estimated requirements for the expanded ONUSAL operations, through 31 October 1992.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23403
10 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations has the honour to submit the following report in accordance with paragraph 5 (a) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991).

Already in July 1991, the Government of Austria took measures which, after the imposition of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia by Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, are serving to implement paragraph 6 of that resolution.

1. On 10 July 1991, the Austrian Federal Government made use of the autnority granted to it by the Federal Law of 1977 concerning the export, import and transit of weapons and military equipment, and adopted a decree which generally prohibits any export of weapons and military equipment as well as of civil arms and civil ammunition to Yugoslavia. Any violation of the provisions of this decree is subject to specific penal sanctions.

2. Legal transactions or activities relating to the export of weapons, ammunition and explosives to Yugoslavia are also fully covered by the decree of the Austrian Federal Minister for Economic Affairs of 12 July 1991 under the Foreign Trade Act 1984. This decree declares all such legal transactions or activities subject to prior permission by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs.

It follows from the foregoing that Austria has implemented the mandatory embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia adopted by the Security Council in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991). As to the general position of Austria concerning the implementation of mandatory sanctions adopted by the competent organ of the United Nations, reference is made to the Austrian reply relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

92-01191 3112b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23404
9 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the text of a Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria on the recognition of the Republic of Macedonia.

I would very much appreciate it if you would have this letter and the Memorandum circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Memorandum dated 8 January 1992 of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria

Since the very outset of the crisis in Yugoslavia, the Republic of Bulgaria has pursued a policy of non-interference in that country's internal affairs and has refrained from actions that may be seen as attempts to take advantage of the complex situation in Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria has supported Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 721 (1991) and the measures initiated within the framework of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It supports the approach adopted by the European Community towards the problems that have emerged as a result of the Yugoslav crisis, including the criteria formulated in the Declaration of 16 December 1991. Bulgaria welcomes with appreciation the principle of equal treatment as regards the recognition of all Yugoslav republics that conform with the criteria set out in the Declaration, and the willingness of the European Community member States to effectuate such recognition after 15 January 1992.

Bulgaria believes that with the latest amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, those of 6 January 1992, the said republic conforms with the criteria set out in the Declaration of the European Community and should be treated on an equal footing with Slovenia and Croatia. Bulgaria is convinced that any postponement of the international recognition for which the Republic of Macedonia is eligible would not be conducive to stability in the Balkans.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/847
S/23405
17 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Armenia for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Armenia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Armenia to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Armenia and in my capacity as President, I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Armenia herewith applies for membership in the United Nations.

I would be grateful if you would place this application before the Security Council at the earliest opportunity.

A Declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set forth hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Republic of Armenia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Armenia and in my capacity as President, to declare that the Republic of Armenia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Levon TER-PETROSIAN

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23406
10 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I am pleased to inform you that the United States Air Force has continued to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

28-29 December 1991

Twenty-four sorties flown by 12 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-850 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-6,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Irbil, Sinjar and Amadiyah.

30-31 December 1991

Twenty-three sorties flown by nine two-aircraft formations, one three-aircraft formation and two single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho, Dohuk, and Amadiyah.

3-4 January 1992

Ten sorties flown by three two-aircraft formations and four single aircraft at speeds of 600-850 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-6,500 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, and Amadiyah.

4-5 January 1992

Twenty sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-800 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-4,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Ayn Zalah, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

5-6 January 1992

Two helicopters were observed overflying Amadiyah at a speed of 240 km/h and at an altitude of 2,000 m.

6-7 January 1992

Twenty-six sorties flown by 13 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-950 km/h and at altitudes of 1,000-6,000 m, centred on Amadiyah, Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Irbil.

At 0950 and 1025 hours, a formation of two F-111s and a formation of two Tornadoes overflew Faruq airfield at speeds of 600-800 km/h and at altitudes of 20-1,000 m.

At 1010 hours, a formation of two Jaguars and a formation of two F-111s overflew Firnas Airport at a speed of 500 km/h and at altitudes of 20-500 m.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23407
13 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in response to the latter's note No. SCPS/8/91 (1) of 16 December 1991, has the honour to inform the latter that Brunei Darussalam will ensure strict respect of the obligations deriving from Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) adopted on 25 September 1991 and 724 (1991) adopted on 15 December 1991.

92-01328 2832i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23408
13 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 16 December 1991, drawing attention to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 724 (1991), in which it requested that States report to the Secretary-General the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) to implement a complete and general embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

Prior to the adoption of resolution 713 (1991), which established a worldwide embargo, the United States took action to impose an embargo of arms and weaponry to Yugoslavia. Effective 11 July 1991, the Department of State suspended all licences and other approvals to transfer defence articles or defence services to Yugoslavia. The embargo included manufacturing licences and technical assistance agreements involving Yugoslavia. The notice to the public was published in the Federal Register, Vol. 56, No. 139, on 19 July 1991. Since that time, the United States has prohibited all shipments of arms and munitions to Yugoslavia.

With the possibility of legal shipments precluded, the United States has taken measures through the United States Customs Service to stop any illegal, unlicensed sales or shipments of armaments to Yugoslavia. Since the United States embargo was imposed, Customs has detained three shipments suspected of being attempts to ship weapons illegally to Yugoslavia. All three shipments were later determined to be in violation of the United States embargo and were seized. The combined value of these shipments was approximately $12,000. Additionally, United States Customs investigations have led to 9 arrests and 11 indictments of individuals charged with attempting to violate the prohibition of arms shipments. As part of these investigations and actions, United States law enforcement agencies have seized $500,000 and two residences.

Following the adoption of resolution 713 (1991) establishing a multilateral embargo on the shipment of arms to Yugoslavia on

25 September 1991, the United States Customs Service, through its overseas attachés in United States diplomatic posts, has been in regular contact with their foreign counterparts to cooperate in enforcing the United Nations arms embargo. United States Customs has attachés in the region in Italy and Austria, as well as other European capitals.

The Permanent Representative of the United States of America appreciates this opportunity to comment on the implementation of resolution 713 (1991).

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23409
13 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to note SCPC/8/91 (1), of 16 December 1991, has the honour to transmit the following information about the measures adopted by Spain in implementation of Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991) concerning the situation in Yugoslavia:

1. Since 12 July 1991, the authorities responsible for foreign trade in defence equipment have decided not to authorize any further exports of defence equipment to Yugoslavia and to suspend the dispatch of previously authorized equipment.

2. Since the same date, no authorization has been given for any transit across Spanish territory of defence equipment bound for Yugoslavia.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23410
13 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you the following information concerning Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire for the period from 31 December 1991 to 8 January 1992.

1. At 0930 hours on 31 December 1991, a person from the Iranian side moved the Iranian flag from the second embankment to the first embankment at geographical coordinates 906842, Bubiyan, southern sector (map of Tahiri).

2. At 1035 hours on 31 December 1991, a medium-sized white-coloured civilian jet aircraft was observed coming from the Muhammarah area in the direction of Abadan at an altitude of 100 to 150 metres, inside the area of separation in the southern sector (map of Sibah).

3. At 1200 hours on 1 January 1992, a Toyota pick-up truck carrying two persons from the Iranian side stopped at the southern Majnoon field at geographical coordinates 555421 and fired two shots in the direction of the Iraqi units inside the area of separation in the southern sector (map of Baydah).

4. At 1940 hours on 2 January 1992, two vehicles were observed proceeding from the Iranian rear to geographical coordinates 245481. They fired two mortar shells in the direction of the Ayn al-Abd post inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Shaykh Sa'd).

5. At 1230 hours on 3 January 1992, the Iranian side seized an old position with an infantry section at geographical coordinates 514994 inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Mandali).

6. At 2000 hours on 3 January 1992, the Iranian side fired an 82-millimetre mortar shell at the Qal'at Lam post at geographical coordinates 6924 inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Zurbatiyah).

7. At 0940 hours on 4 January 1992, the Iranian side fired a 60-millimetre high-explosive mortar shell in the direction of our units. It fell at geographical coordinates 41662 inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Zurbatiyah).

8. At 0850 hours on 5 January 1992, a white-coloured civilian aircraft violated the Iraqi international frontiers at geographical coordinates 240480, flying at an altitude of 300 to 400 metres. It then returned in the direction of the Iranian rear in the southern sector (map of Tahiri).

9. At 1500 hours on 6 January 1992, a helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of the Naft-e-Shah area. It circled over the area and returned to the Iranian rear in the central sector (map of Khanaqin).

10. At 1125 hours on 8 January 1992, a group of men from the Iranian side, estimated to number six, were observed digging and improving positions at geographical coordinates 417111 inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Khanaqin).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23411
13 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolution 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, as well as the statement made by the President of the Council on behalf of the members of the Council on 3 January 1992 (S/23360) following the signature of the Act of New York on 31 December 1991,

Recalling further its resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991 by which it established the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL),

Welcoming the conclusion of agreements between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), which are to be signed in Mexico City on 16 January 1992 and which, when implemented, will put a definitive end to the Salvadorian armed conflict, and will open the way for national reconciliation,

Calling upon both parties to continue to exercise maximum moderation and restraint and to take no action which would be contrary to or adversely affect the agreements to be signed in Mexico City,

Expressing its conviction that a peaceful settlement in El Salvador will make a decisive contribution to the Central American peace process,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to convey shortly to the Council his recommendation on the termination of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA),

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/23402;

2. Decides, on the basis of the Secretary-General's report and in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, to enlarge the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of

all the agreements once these are signed in Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, in particular the Agreement on the Cessation of the Armed Conflict and the Agreement on the Establishment of a National Civil Police;

3. Also decides that the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), enlarged in accordance with this resolution, will be extended to 31 October 1992 and that it will be reviewed at that time on the basis of recommendations to be presented by the Secretary-General;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to increase the strength of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) as recommended in his report;

5. Calls upon both parties to respect scrupulously and to implement in good faith the commitments assumed by them under the agreements which are to be signed in Mexico City, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) in its task of verifying the implementation of these agreements;

6. Reaffirms its support for the Secretary-General's continuing mission of good offices with regard to the Central American peace process, and in particular for his observations in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of the report regarding his intention to continue, as was foreseen in the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990 concerning the process which is to end definitively the armed conflict, to rely on the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, as well as other States and groups of States, to support him in the exercise of his responsibilities;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed of developments relating to the implementation of this resolution and to report on the operations of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) before the expiry of the new mandate period.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23412
13 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 13 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to draw to your attention the texts, in French and in English, of a declaration on Yugoslavia and a declaration on Montenegro adopted by the European Community and its member States at their ministerial meeting held at Brussels on 10 January 1992.

We should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annexes as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of France to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

Annex I

DECLARATION ON YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English and French]

The Community and its member States welcome the resumption of the Conference on Yugoslavia under the presidency of Lord Carrington and call upon all republics to commit themselves fully to its successful outcome.

The Community and its member States also strongly support the efforts of the special envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote the cease-fire agreed in Sarajevo on 2 January 1992. They warmly welcome the decision by the United Nations Security Council to send immediately to Yugoslavia a group of liaison officers, who will work closely together with the Monitoring Mission.

The Community and its member States reiterate their outrage at the intolerable aggression directed against the helicopters of the Monitoring Mission, all the more so when the parties to the conflict had given formal guarantees on the security of the monitors. They strongly urge the authorities in Belgrade and the JNA to cooperate fully with the commission of inquiry, under the auspices of the head of the Monitoring Mission, so that those responsible can be brought to justice.

The Community and its member States fully support the efforts of the head of the Monitoring Mission to secure strict and explicit guarantees with regard to the security of the monitors so as to avoid any further incident.

The Community and its member States underline that the activities of the Monitoring Mission of the European Community in Yugoslavia remain a key element of the peaceful settlement of the current crisis. They stress once again the courage shown by the monitors and express the hope that the peace process will continue with renewed determination.

Annex II

DECLARATION ON MONTENEGRO

[Original: English and French]

The Community and its member States welcome the reconvening of the Conference on Yugoslavia on 9 January 1992 in Brussels and note with satisfaction that all parties to the conflict were present.

The Community and its member States recognize the contribution made by the Yugoslav parties to the furtherance of a peaceful solution to the conflict. In this context, they note in particular the contribution by Montenegro to creating the necessary conditions for the continuation of the Conference, thus allowing the negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement to move forward.

The Community and its member States are therefore ready to prepare for the adoption of positive measures in favour of this republic similar to those measures which exist for other republics.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23413
13 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 13 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to the Secretary-General's note of 16 December 1991 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991), the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations has the honour to inform him that Lebanon has adhered to its established policy of not, under any circumstances, producing or exporting to other countries weapons or military equipment. It is in full compliance with the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

92-01430 3579a (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23414
13 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992, by which the Council approved my predecessor's report (S/23331 and Add.1) proposing that the mandate of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) should be expanded to include, in addition to the existing mine awareness programme, training of Cambodians in mine-clearance and to initiate a mine-clearance programme.

In the light of the expansion of UNAMIC's mandate and the consequent increase of its strength, and having completed the necessary consultations, I propose that Bangladesh, the Netherlands and Thailand be added to the Member States contributing military personnel to UNAMIC.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

92-01436 2879g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23415
13 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 January 1992 (S/23414) concerning the addition to the composition of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

Accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

92-01442 2752c (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/844
S/23416
13 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 125
MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES: (a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL; (b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ibrahim Muhammad Bishari, Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, concerning the statements made by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States accusing what they call "Libyan elements" of responsibility for the distressing incident in which a Pan Am aircraft crashed in 1988 and concerning

---

* Previously issued as document A/C.1/46/23; reissued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 125, and of the Security Council at the request of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations.

the fact that those statements contain accusations and threats at a time when international relations are undergoing a relaxation of tensions and there is a spirit of accord among members of the international community based on constructive dialogue and mutual respect.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the United Nations.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General

You have no doubt noted the statements made by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States accusing what they call "Libyan elements" of responsibility for the distressing incident in which a Pan Am aircraft crashed over Scotland in 1988, while we have declared our astonishment that such statements of accusation and threat are being issued at a time when international relations are witnessing a concord among States that is promoting the value of dialogue.

Such official statements by the United States Department of Justice, the official spokesman for the White House and the British Foreign Secretary indicate a premeditated intention of and a carefully considered plan for aggression against the Libyan people.

Successive United States administrations have persistently intervened in Libya's internal affairs with a view to forcibly changing its popular political and social regime, bringing all possible pressures to bear on it, conspiring against the political and social choices it has made and intimidating it. This has, on many occasions, reached the point of aggression on false pretexts that lack any material and tangible evidence.

In the political, economic and military confrontation that has been imposed upon it, Libya has challenged United States administrations, before American and world public opinion, to produce tangible, material evidence to corroborate their accusations. On each occasion, however, United States administrations have failed to produce such tangible, material evidence and have evaded confronting the truth that lies behind the falsity of their allegations.

I

In 1986, the United States Administration invented false pretexts, unsupported by any tangible and material evidence, and falsely and slanderously accused Libya of responsibility for the bombing of a Berlin nightclub and for a bombing incident at Rome airport. It embarked on treacherous military aggression at night - without awaiting the outcome of any inquiry - against the Libyan people while they were peacefully and tranquilly asleep and thereby showed contempt for all moral and humanitarian values. It killed innocent children, old people and citizens, destroyed schools, hospitals and kindergartens and brought psychological terror into the hearts of sleeping children, old people and women with its treacherous and unwarranted aggression.

It subsequently became clear from the results of inquiries into those two incidents that Libya had no association with them. Nevertheless, the United States Administration expressed no regret for its aggression, and it was as if the people killed were no more than a flock of sheep, despite the fact that the world, as represented by international and regional organizations and by democratic forces, condemned the aggression, exonerated the Libyan people and expressed its condolences and its solidarity with the families of the dead and wounded in a whole series of international resolutions, including:

General Assembly resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986;

The resolution of the eighth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare in 1986;

The Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session in July 1986;

Communiqué No. 21 of the Islamic Summit Conference at its session held in Kuwait in 1987.

II

The United States is exploiting the current international situation to set itself up as a world government and an international policeman determining what is true and what is false and defining ethics and good conduct. Now, it suddenly surprises us and the whole world by fabricating new and groundless pretexts and by falsely and slanderously accusing Libya once again, three years after the crash of a United States Pan Am aircraft into which the United States Administration has conducted an inquiry.

Libya has heard, just as the world has heard, the statements of some United States and British leaders denying that Libya has any association with this incident and directing their suspicions against other parties. The United States of America has, however, with the power of one capable of doing so, endeavoured to refute the accusations made against other parties and to exculpate them. It has accused Libya, which it had previously exonerated, perhaps because of something in Libyan policy that does not please the United States Administration, with the premeditated intention of engaging in aggression in order to change the popular democratic regime by force, a popular political regime of which the United States Administration does not approve, thereby violating the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations prohibiting the threat or use of force and calling for the peaceful solution of problems between States by means of dialogue.

The United States Administration is once again inventing false accusations unsupported by any material, tangible evidence. It is jumping to conclusions and it is deciding for aggression, as has been said by United States and British leaders. Once more, we challenge the United States Administration and the British Government, before American, British and world public opinion, to produce convincing material, tangible evidence.

Furthermore, when the General People's Committee for Justice learned from the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison that it had received a note from the British Government in which accusations were made against "two Libyans", it proceeded to appoint a judge to inquire into the accusations made. The General People's Committee for Justice requested the United States Administration and the British Government to nominate lawyers to monitor the fairness and propriety of the inquiry. It also requested international humanitarian organizations to nominate lawyers to ascertain the propriety and fairness of the inquiry and the desire of the Great Jamahiriya to establish the truth as it was and not as it was seen or desired by the United States and British Governments. This corroborates the sincerity of our intentions and our unconditional readiness to cooperate in order to establish the truth.

The Great Jamahiriya declares its readiness to cooperate to the full with any impartial international judicial authority, because we are the victim in this matter. If, however, it is a matter of another premeditated act of aggression on the part of the United States Administration and the British Government with the intention of penalizing Libya, changing its popular political and social regime by force and punishing it for the political positions it has adopted, then we expect the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations, the international community, those peoples and governments that cherish justice and peace and world public opinion to stand by Libya in defence of its rights and in defence of the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter guarantees the equality of peoples and their right to make their own political and social choices, a right that is enshrined in religious laws and is guaranteed by international law.

In placing before you these facts and stating our point of view, we look forward to the adoption of a collective position that will put a halt to this repeated aggression against the Libyan people. We reserve our right, with your support, to defend ourselves in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. We are appreciative of your role in the maintenance of peace and security and in the creation of a world in which great and small, powerful and weak are equal.

(Signed) Ibrahim Muhammad BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee
for Foreign Liaison and International
Cooperation

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/845
S/23417
13 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 125
MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES: (a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL; (b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 29 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the communiqué issued by the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation on 28 November 1991 concerning the statements issued by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as an official document of the United Nations.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

* Previously issued as document A/C.1/46/25; reissued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 125, and of the Security Council at the request of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations.

ANNEX

Communiqué by the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation

The People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, having taken cognizance of the statements issued by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France, and having studied these statements, affirms the following:

First: Libya has publicly affirmed and hereby reaffirms before world public opinion that its policy is incompatible with all forms of terrorism and all terrorist acts aimed at innocent civilians and that it has not had and will not have any link with any group, however designated, that carries out such inhumane acts, because Libya itself has been the victim of terrorism and that the world will be convinced of this policy practically, definitely and clearly.

The Libyan Jamahiriya declares that it will not permit the use of its territory or its citizens for terrorist operations.

Second: In spite of the unfriendly language contained in some of the statements, Libya, being convinced that justice in the world is one, wishes to draw attention to the fact that the competent Libyan authorities have received the text of the accusations directed against Libyan citizens from the Chairman of the grand jury in the District of Columbia in the United States and the Attorney General of the United States and also the French statement concerning the French DC-10 aircraft and that Libya will deal with the above-mentioned documents in a positive and constructive spirit.

Third: In this regard, Libya has addressed the above-mentioned accusers in an official letter issued by the examining magistrate entrusted with the task by the competent authorities, with the request either to read the minutes of the investigation relating to the regrettable incident of Pan American flight 103, which went down over Lockerbie, or by setting a time to meet with the above-mentioned accused to undertake the necessary interrogations in order to arrive at the truth.

Fourth: All the applications made to it by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the French Republic will receive every attention, inasmuch as the competent Libyan authorities will investigate it and deal with the matter very seriously, in a manner that accords with the principles of international legitimacy, including the rights of sovereignty and the importance of ensuring justice for accused and victims.

Libya welcomes the possibility of a commission of Arab and international jurists following the course of the investigation.

Fifth: Libya takes a positive view of international détente and the atmosphere which it spreads and which establishes international peace and security and leads to the emergence of a new international order in which all States are equal, the freedom and options of peoples are respected and the principles of human rights and the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law are affirmed.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23418
14 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 8 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MYANMAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note No. SCPC/8/91(1) dated 16 December 1991, has the honour to inform him that the Government of Myanmar has instituted all necessary measures to meet its obligations under paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

92-01517 2892h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23419
14 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 13 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note SCPC/8/91 (1) of 16 December 1991, has the honour to inform that the Government of Egypt honours its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the implementation of all Security Council resolutions pertaining to Yugoslavia. As for resolution 724 (1992), Egypt would like to communicate that it has no contracts with or delivered arms and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

92-01524 2983e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23420
14 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 13 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note SCPC/8/91 dated 16 December 1991, has the honour to inform him that the Government of Kuwait has issued the necessary instructions to ensure full implementation of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

92-01531 3119b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23421
14 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991 in which the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed of further developments and to report on all aspects of the operations of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) before the expiry of the new mandate period and in particular to report within three months, taking account of any developments in the region which indicated that the present size of ONUCA or its future should be reconsidered.

2. During the period of just over two months since that resolution was adopted, ONUCA's command, composition and deployment have been as described in my report of 28 October 1991 (S/23171), except that, as foreseen in that report, the resources contributed by Germany have been withdrawn and replaced by a military medical unit contributed by Argentina and by a commercially hired aircraft. The Group's operations have also continued on the basis described in that report. The only incident worthy of note took place on 19 December 1991 when, on humanitarian grounds, ONUCA made helicopter support available to help the authorities of El Salvador and Honduras to recover the bodies of nine Honduran military personnel who died when the helicopter in which they were travelling strayed over the border into El Salvador and was shot down by combatants of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), who mistook it for an aircraft of the Armed Force of El Salvador. The Government of Honduras expressed to my predecessor its appreciation of this assistance.

3. Since my predecessor's report of 28 October 1991, there has been major progress in the negotiations on a comprehensive settlement to the armed conflict in El Salvador. In the "Act of New York" of 31 December 1991, the Government and the FMLN recorded that they had concluded a number of further agreements which, taken with those signed earlier in San José, Mexico and New York, would put a definitive end to the armed conflict in El Salvador. The text of this document has already been made available to the members of the Security Council as an annex to my report of 10 January 1992 (S/23402).

Intensive negotiations under the leadership of my Personal Representative for the Central American Peace Process, Mr. Alvaro de Soto, have since led to agreement on the two outstanding issues referred to in the Act of New York, thus clearing the way for signature of the final peace agreements in Mexico City on 16 January 1992.

4. In the "Observations" section of his report of 28 October 1991, my predecessor indicated that an early and successful conclusion to the peace process in El Salvador would make it necessary to reconsider ONUCA's future. He also referred to the cost of meeting the ever-growing demand for peace-making and peace-keeping activities by the United Nations and the widely held view that peace-keeping operations should be set up to do a specific task for a specific period and then be disbanded. My own report of 10 January 1992 contains details of the major additional tasks of verification which will now fall to the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) and of the resources which they will require. In these circumstances, I believe that the time has come for the Security Council to decide to terminate the mandate of ONUCA. The representatives in New York of the five countries in which ONUCA is deployed were informed on 2 January 1992 that it was my intention so to recommend to the Security Council.

5. Two of the five Governments have since conveyed observations to me on this matter. In a letter dated 6 January 1992, the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations stated that while his Government agreed that ONUCA's personnel and equipment should be transferred as quickly as possible to ONUSAL so that the latter could carry out the important new tasks assigned to it, Costa Rica requested that the ONUCA naval squadron, which is contributed by Argentina, should also be transferred to ONUSAL so that it could continue to maintain a watch in the Gulf of Fonseca. Costa Rica also thought it of great importance that ONUSAL should maintain a watch over Honduras' frontier with El Salvador in order to verify compliance with the security undertakings in the Esquipulas II Agreement. On 7 January 1992, the Foreign Minister of Honduras, in a meeting with the Chief Military Observer of ONUCA, expressed his authorities' view that there was still a need for United Nations verification of the Esquipulas II Agreements. He also expressed concern about the possible implications for stability in his country's border areas with El Salvador if certain elements in the latter were not to comply with the agreements reached.

6. It is entirely understandable that the Governments concerned should feel a certain unease at the proposed departure of ONUCA. The termination of a peace-keeping operation in which the parties have come to have confidence always gives rise to concerns of this kind. However, I believe that the considerations mentioned in paragraph 4 above must necessarily prevail in the present case.

7. I accordingly recommend that the Security Council decide to terminate ONUCA's operational mandate with effect from 17 January 1992 so as to enable me to proceed with the transfer of certain personnel and equipment from ONUCA

to ONUSAL and complete this deployment in El Salvador by 1 February 1992. If the Council approves this recommendation, administrative action will be instituted to close down the mission as quickly as possible after its mandate terminates.

8. In conclusion, I would like to pay a tribute to the Chief Military Observer of ONUCA, Brigadier-General Victor Suanzes Pardo (Spain), to his predecessors in command and to all military and civilian personnel who have served in ONUCA, for their great success in establishing this first large-scale peace-keeping operation of the United Nations in the Americas and for the contribution which they have made to the restoration of peace and stability in Central America.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23422
20 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and jeopardize the security of States,

Deeply concerned by all illegal activities directed against international civil aviation and affirming the right of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant principles of international law, to protect their nationals from acts of international terrorism that constitute threats to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 286 (1970) in which it called on States to take all possible legal steps to prevent any interference with international civil air travel,

Reaffirming also its resolution 635 (1989) in which it condemned all acts of unlawful interference against the security of civil aviation and called upon all States to cooperate in devising and implementing measures to prevent all acts of terrorism, including those involving explosives,

Recalling the statement made on 30 December 1988 by the President of the Council on behalf of the members of the Council strongly condemning the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and calling on all States to assist in the apprehension and prosecution of those responsible for this criminal act,

Deeply concerned over results of investigations which implicate officials of the Libyan Government and which are contained in Security Council documents that include the requests addressed to the Libyan authorities by France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in connection with the legal procedures related to the attacks carried out against Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772 (S/23306*; S/23307*; S/23308*; S/23309*; S/23317),

Determined to eliminate international terrorism,

1. Condemns the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772 and the resultant loss of hundreds of lives;

2. Strongly deplores the fact that the Libyan Government has not yet responded effectively to the above requests to cooperate fully in establishing responsibility for the terrorist acts referred to above against Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772;

3. Urges the Libyan Government immediately to provide a full and effective response to those requests so as to contribute to the elimination of international terrorism;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the cooperation of the Libyan Government to provide a full and effective response to those requests;

5. Urges all States individually and collectively to encourage the Libyan Government to respond fully and effectively to those requests;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23423
15 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 13 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEXICO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pursuant to the request contained in your note SCPC/8/91 (1), which refers to paragraph 5 (a) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991), I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Mexico, in keeping with its traditional policy of promoting general and complete disarmament, has no arms export industry and does not encourage or facilitate the sale or delivery of weapons and military equipment. Mexico has therefore complied fully with the provisions of Security Council resolution 713 (1991), and of its paragraph 6 in particular.

(Signed) Jorge MONTAÑO
Permanent Representative
of Mexico to the
United Nations

92-01694 2991e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23424
15 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 DECEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF COTE D'IVOIRE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in response to his note SCPC/8/91 (1) of 16 December 1991 concerning the implementation, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991), of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia, wishes to inform him that Côte d'Ivoire does not produce or export weapons or military equipment.

92-01700 3589a (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23425
15 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BAHRAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Bahrain presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note No. SCPC/8/91 (1) dated 16 December 1991 requesting information on measures instituted to meet its obligations under paragraph 5 (a) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991), adopted on 25 September 1991, and paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991), adopted on 15 December 1991, concerning the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

The Permanent Mission has the honour to state that Bahrain has consistently complied with all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council, including the resolutions pertaining to the situation in Yugoslavia.

In this regard, Bahrain supports the efforts being made to arrive at a peaceful resolution of the situation, in particular those of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy and also those undertaken by the European Community in this field with the support of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

92-01706 2882g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23426
15 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

From 8 till 10 January 1992, the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meets at Prague for its fifth extraordinary session on the question of Yugoslavia.

On behalf of the German chairmanship of that Committee, I have the honour to enclose the text of a Declaration adopted on 8 January and to request that you circulate it as a document of the Security Council in accordance with resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991.

(Signed) Hans-Joachim VERGAU
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

Annex

Declaration on Yugoslavia adopted on 8 January 1992

[Original: English/French/
Russian/Spanish]

The Committee of Senior Officials of the CSCE,

1. Profoundly distressed over the dramatic events that occurred in Yugoslavia as a result of the inadmissible use of totally unwarranted force, particularly that which yesterday caused the death of five members of the Monitoring Mission,

2. Condemns in the strongest possible terms those responsible for shooting down an unarmed helicopter of the Monitoring Mission, requests an immediate and exhaustive evaluation of responsibility and expects those responsible to be held accountable for these and other equally unacceptable acts,

3. Strongly urges all parties in Yugoslavia, without exception, to fully coooperate with the efforts which have been ordered and are already under way aiming at a thorough investigation of this tragic occurrence,

4. Reaffirms its support and solidarity towards the members of the Monitoring Mission, whose actions and courage deserve to be praised,

5. Urges all parties to take the necessary steps to ensure the safety of the Monitoring Mission and of personnel sent by the United Nations.

* * *

6. Reiterating its firm commitment to seek a peaceful and lasting settlement of the crisis in Yugoslavia, in accordance with the principles and commitments of the CSCE,

7. Condemns in particular any use of major weapon systems in this conflict,

8. Strongly supports resolution 724, adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations on 15 December 1991,

9. Takes note of the statement of the representative of the European Community and its member States referring to their Declaration of 16 December 1991,

10. Welcomes the Accord reached in Sarajevo on 2 January 1992 under the auspices of the special representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Cyrus Vance, establishing modalities for the implementation of the cease-fire agreement of 23 November 1991, and underlines the importance of a strict compliance by all parties, of the dispositions of the above-mentioned Agreements,

11. Urges the Security Council of the United Nations to take a decision on an early deployment of United Nations peace-keeping forces in Yugoslavia insisting that all parties concerned effectively implement all relevant conditions therefor,

12. Welcomes the decision taken by the Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington, to reconvene the Conference, whcih remains the appropriate forum for reaching a durable and comprehensive settlement of the crisis,

13. Warns against any extension of the present conflict and calls upon all parties to adopt a constructive participation in the Conference,

14. Recalls in this context its repeated affirmation to reject the use of force to change established borders, whether internal or external,

15. Decides to keep the situation in Yugoslavia under close consideration.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23427
15 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991,

Recalling also its resolution 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 14 January 1992; 1/

2. Decides, in accordance with the recommendation in paragraph 7 of the report, to terminate the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America with effect from 17 January 1992.

1/ S/23421.

92-01918 4115Z (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23428
15 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

You will recall that paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 718 (1991) authorizes the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative for Cambodia to act on his behalf.

I wish to confirm that I have appointed Under-Secretary-General Yasushi Akashi to this important position.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

92-01798 2844i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23429
15 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 January 1992 (S/23428) concerning the appointment of Under-Secretary-General Yasushi Akashi as Special Representative for Cambodia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome your decision.

(Signed) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

92-01804 2992e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23430
16 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, with reference to his note dated 16 December 1991, that the Government of Malaysia has taken the necessary measures to comply fully with the provisions under paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) which refer to a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

92-01960 3590a (E)